

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

Richard Wagner,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Case No. 1:18-cv-74
v.)	
)	
McDonald's Corporation, a Delaware)	Judge
Corporation,)	
)	Magistrate Judge
And)	
)	
Mc Donald's Restaurants of Ohio, Inc., an)	
Ohio corporation for profit)	
)	
Defendants.		

NOW COMES Richard Wagner, individually, by and through the undersigned counsel, Owen B. Dunn, Jr. and Valerie J. Fatica, Co-Counsel for Plaintiff, who hereby files this Complaint against the named Defendants for injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.* ("ADA"), alleging as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action is brought by the Plaintiff, Richard Wagner, individually, and on behalf of individuals similarly situated, pursuant to the enforcement provision of the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a), against the Defendants as delineated herein.
2. The Court has jurisdiction pursuant to the following statutes: 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which governs actions that arise from the Defendants' violations of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*; 28 U.S.C. § 1331, which gives the District Courts original

jurisdiction over civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States; 28 U.S.C. § 1343(3) and (4), which gives District Courts jurisdiction over actions to secure civil rights extended by the United States government; and 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as Count II utilizes the same core of operative facts as Count I, and is therefore subject to supplemental jurisdiction.

3. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Ohio as venue lies in the judicial district of the property *situs*. The Defendants' property and/or operations, as complained of by Plaintiff, are located in this judicial district, where the business of public accommodation is conducted, including the acts complained of herein.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff, Richard Wagner, is a Franklin County, Ohio resident, is *sui juris*, and qualifies as an individual with disability as defined by the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2), 28 C.F.R. 36.104.
5. Defendant **McDonald's Corporation** upon information and belief, owns the land upon which a McDonald's restaurant is located at 4140 Hunt Rd, Blue Ash, OH 45236 in Hamilton County, Ohio. Plaintiff has patronized Defendants' property and the facilities thereon previously as a place of public accommodation, and he has experienced the barriers to access complained of herein.
6. Defendant **Mc Donald's Restaurants of Ohio, Inc.** operates a business known as McDonald's and is located at 4140 Hunt Rd, Blue Ash, OH 45236 in Hamilton County, Ohio. Plaintiff has patronized Defendant's restaurant previously as a place of public accommodation.
7. Upon information and belief, the facility owned or operated by the Defendants is non-

compliant with the remedial provisions of the ADA. As Defendants either own, lease, lease to, or operate a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104, Defendants are responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. Defendants' restaurant is a place of public accommodation. Defendants' property fails to comply with the ADA and its regulations, as also described further herein.

8. Mr. Wagner is a paraplegic and permanently uses a wheelchair for mobility. As such, he is substantially limited in performing one or more major life activities, including but not limited to, standing and walking, as defined by the ADA and its regulations thereto.
9. Mr. Wagner is a current Franklin County, Ohio resident, but for 19 years, resided in the Deer Park community of Cincinnati in Hamilton County. Plaintiff's brother still resides in the City of Cincinnati and Plaintiff has many friends and family living within the city whom he visits regularly. As such, he frequents the restaurants, parks, and other recreation establishments of Cincinnati, including the Defendants' property that forms the subject of this complaint.
10. On or about November 7, 2017, January 11, 2018 and on prior occasions, Plaintiff patronized the Defendants' property, and he plans to return to the property to avail himself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property. The barriers to access at the property have endangered his safety and protected access to Defendants' place of public accommodation.
11. Completely independent of the personal desire to have access to this place of public accommodation free of illegal barriers to access, Plaintiff also acts as a "tester" for the

purpose of discovering, encountering, and engaging discrimination against the disabled in public accommodations. When acting as a "tester," Plaintiff employs a routine practice. Plaintiff personally visits the public accommodation; engages all of the barriers to access, or at least all of those that Plaintiff is able to access; and tests all of those barriers to access to determine whether and the extent to which they are illegal barriers to access; proceeds with legal action to enjoin such discrimination; and subsequently returns to the premises to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA and to otherwise use the public accommodation as members of the able-bodied community are able to do. Independent of other visits, Plaintiff also intends to visit the premises annually to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA, and its maintenance of the accessible features of the premises. In this instance, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff's individual capacity as customer and as a "tester," visited the shopping center, encountered barriers to access at the shopping center, and engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the ADA violations set forth herein.

12. Plaintiff has a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendants' non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations contained in this complaint. Plaintiff has reasonable grounds to believe that he will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendants. Plaintiff desires to visit the Defendants' place of business again on future occasions, not only to avail himself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure himself that this property is in compliance with the ADA so that he and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the

restaurant without fear of discrimination.

13. The Defendants have discriminated against the individual Plaintiff by denying him access to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 *et seq.*
14. The Defendants have discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, *inter alia*, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less).
15. A preliminary inspection of the restaurant owned or operated by Defendants have shown that many violations of the ADA exist at the subject property. These violations include, but are not limited to:

Accessible Routes and Parking

- A. Designated accessible parking spaces are not located on the shortest accessible route from the parking to the entrance, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- B. There is no compliant accessible route from the designated accessible parking to the restaurant due to part of the route being in the vehicular way for customers using the drive-thru, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.

Restrooms:

- C. The men's and women's restrooms have non-compliant signage, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.

- D. The men's restroom contains two urinals, neither of which are mounted at the required height, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- E. There are amenities, including soap dispensers and hooks, inside the men's restroom that are mounted above the allowable reach range, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- F. The men's restroom toilet compartment has insufficient clear floor space, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- G. The men's restroom toilet compartment contains missing or non-compliant grab bars, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- H. The men's restroom lavatory has insufficient knee clearance, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- I. The men's restroom lavatory pipes are not insulated for scalding or contact, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- J. The men's restroom toilet paper dispenser is not located in accordance with the 2010 Standards, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- K. The restroom mirror is mounted in excess of the permissible height from the finished floor to the mirror's reflective surface, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.
- L. Upon information and belief, the women's restroom contains similar barriers, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.

M. There are amenities, including soft drink lids and straws, located in excess of allowable reach range, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.

Policies and Procedures:

N. The operator lacks or has inadequately defined policies and procedures for the assistance of disabled patrons, in violation of the ADA whose remedy is readily achievable.

16. The discriminatory violations described in Paragraph 15 by the Defendants are not an exclusive list of the ADA violations believed to exist at the place of public accommodation. Plaintiff requires further inspection of the Defendants' place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The Plaintiff, has been denied access to Defendants' accommodations; benefit of services; activities; and has otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendants, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendants' place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

COUNT I
VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

17. Plaintiff restates the allegations of ¶¶1-16 as if fully rewritten here.

18. The restaurant at issue, as owned or operated by Defendants, is a place of public accommodation and service establishment, and as such, must be, but is not, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") or Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines ("ADAAG").
19. Plaintiff was unlawfully denied full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages of the property on the basis of disability due to Defendants' failure to comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act and its accompanying regulations, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182, *et seq.* Defendants will continue to discriminate against Plaintiff and others with disabilities unless and until Defendants are compelled to remove all physical barriers that exist at the facilities, including those specifically set forth herein, and make the restaurant accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities, including Plaintiff.
20. The Plaintiff, and others similarly-situated, is presently without adequate remedy at law and is being damaged by irreparable harm. Plaintiff reasonably anticipates that he will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless and until Defendants are required to remove the physical barriers, dangerous conditions, and ADA violations that exist at the Facility, including those set forth herein.
21. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, Plaintiff requests that the Court issue an injunction requiring Defendants to make such readily achievable alterations as are legally required to provide full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages on its property to disabled persons. In connection with that relief, Plaintiff requests reasonable attorney's fees and costs of maintaining this action.

COUNT II
VIOLATION OF OHIO DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION LAW
O.R.C. §4112.01 et seq.

22. Plaintiff restates the allegations of ¶¶1 - 21 as if fully rewritten here.
23. The Defendants operate and owns a "place[s] of public accommodation" pursuant to O.R.C. § 4112.01(A)(9).
24. Defendants have committed an unlawful act pursuant to O.R.C. § 4112.02(G) by denying Plaintiff equal access to and use of public accommodations. Whereas, Richard Wagner cannot use the restaurant men's bathroom. It does not have a toilet compartment suitable for an individual who cannot ambulate. The restaurant only has an ambulatory type accessible restroom toilet compartment. Additionally, the location of parking risks injury to patrons with disabilities.
25. Pursuant to O.R.C. §4112.99, Plaintiff is entitled to compensatory and punitive damages as necessary to insure justice, and attorneys fees and costs, in an amount to be determined at trial, but in any event not less than \$25,000.00, as well as issuance of an injunction requiring Defendants to allow full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages to disabled persons.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands,

For **COUNT I**, an injunction requiring Defendants to make all readily achievable alterations and institute policies and procedures to allow full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages to disabled persons, and the reasonable attorneys fees and costs of maintaining this action; and,

For **COUNT II**, compensatory and punitive damages, attorney's fees and costs, in an amount to be determined at trial, but in any event not less than \$25,000.00, as well as

issuance of an injunction requiring Defendants to allow full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, and advantages to disabled persons.

Respectfully Submitted,

Counsel for Plaintiff:

/s/ Owen B Dunn Jr.

Owen B. Dunn, Jr., Esq. (0074743)
Law Offices of Owen Dunn, Jr.
The Ottawa Hills Shopping Center
4334 W. Central Ave., Suite 222
Toledo, OH 43615
(419) 241-9661 – Phone
(419) 241-9737 - Facsimile
dunnlawoffice@sbcglobal.net

and

Valerie J. Fatica (0083812)
4334 W. Central Ave., Suite 222
Toledo, OH 43615
(419) 654-1622 – Phone
(419) 241-9737 – Facsimile
valeriefatica@gmail.com
Co-Counsel for Plaintiff